In the photo: (from L to R) Nathan Dentigh, deputy general manager, Guam Visitors Bureau; Diane Pricen, general manager, Island Memories; Colleen Weiler, project coordinator, NII; Nellie Joy Roberts, customer service representative, Heavenly Veggies Restaurant; Roxanne Darroto Chang, and Jadene Tumac, owners of Tutu’s Café; Don Mans and Kiel Huna, founders of Guam International Film Festival; Jennifer L.G. Rodrigues, managing director/owner, Lolo Promo; Ramonha King Sablan, managing partner; Custom Fitness and Karl Pangelinan, general manager, Guam Visitors Bureau.

CHAGI CHAMORRO
Get well soon! Pelled/Ohala hod’ 4 li’lamai

LIVING THE HÅFA ADAI PLEDGE
Exhibit Guam Chamorro culture pictures and paintings throughout office with written descriptions in English and Chamorro.

CHAMORRO WORD PUZZLE

KULOTSALAPPSEM
AMACHTERLLOPI
ICWEPRHASELLULM
SAWACHAIRUAVAM
AJAGODLICGESSIM
OLOPOHJSASUS
IMMONDPLONELLO
DROVUSANDOLLU
SACHAZMTCEJOAO
KROOSPGURURGC
MTYULPOPHERE
GUANSHUWRAUAW
ASWILLATTYOSH
OMUSONGKONGOO

Ancient Chamorro Tools

CHAMORRO ENGLISH
ACHA
ACHA’OR
ACHO ATUFAI
AKAO
ASILEA
GACHAI
QUEROUES
LUKONAS
MACHEE
MATTYU

(Drill) (drill-bit) (hatchet) (spear) (metal) (metal) (hammer) (large cleaver-like knife) (hammers)

Ancient Chamorro tool

A useful material for tool-making was shell, usually from mollusks, such as snails, clams or oysters. Shells are relatively hard and strong enough for certain tasks, but relatively easy to shape using stone tools. Oyster (Pragnoj) and giant clam (Tuktuka or Tum in Chamorro) shells made the most durable tools for cutting and scraping. Adze could be made of stone or shell such as hine. The shell would be shaped into a blade and honed with a beveled edge. This edge would be sharpened. The shell could be attached using fiber cord to the top of a piece of wood shaped into a handle, similar to a small axe. The adze could then be used to chop or shape wood. Axes were essential for constructing canoes by digging out the hull and for forming the planks for the sides and outrigger. The shell blade could also be used to plane wood and open young coconuts.

GUAMPEDIA: AGANA HEIGHTS

Fort Santa Ana, one of the last standing Spanish installations, sits atop the limestone escarpment. Photo by Lacie Matanana/Guampedia

Porta Viva serves as a natural border between the villages of Hagåtña Heights, Agana, and Tumon, photo by Nika Hults/Guampedia. The visiting Guam is the site of the historic Agana Massacre of 1841.

Agana Heights sits just above the capital city of Hagåtña and was a resettlement community for many residents of old Hagåtña after World War II ended in 1945. Agana Heights is one of two villages (the other is Santa Rita), that does not derive its name from a Chamorro word. Before it was a village, many say the area was called Tuklaj. Some village elders say that the place name Tuklaj is derived from the Chamorro word tuklaj which means “to begin, start, or set out.” However, other elders say the tuklaj name is derived from the name of a trail along the cliffline between Fort Santa Ana (also known as Fort Aguajan) and Government House. Tuklaj (tuklaj), built during the administration of Spanish Governor Manuel Huro (1794-1802), was developed for tactical purposes. It sits atop Agana Hill and is also commonly called Fort Aguajan. It is one of the few surviving Spanish forts on Guam. It provides a commanding view of the capital village of Hagåtña, the Philippine Sea, and the eastern northern cliffs of Oki Point and Mitan Point. The fort is also in a prime location to study the northern topography of the island with its raised limestone plateaus.

For more, click to know! Guampedia: http://guampedia.com/agana-heights

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Take the Håfa Adai Pledge today!
For more information, call 646-5278 or email HafaAdai@visitguam.org

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